Software Testing and Validation – 2017/18

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Vos
Project Report

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Contents

1 Method-Scope Tests

1.1 `assignPhoneNumber`

Assigns a free phone number to a client of *Vos* if all conditions are met. If at least one does not hold, then this method does not change anything, throwing an `InvalidOperationException`.

1.1.1 Test Pattern – Category-Partition Test

1.1.2 Functions

- Primary function
  - Assign free phone number to a client without a number
- Secondary functions
  - Throw `InvalidOperationException` if conditions aren't met
    - Invalid nif (nif $\notin [10^8, 10^9[$)
    - A *Vos* client with the given nif doesn't exist
    - Invalid phone number (number $\notin [10^8, 10^9[$)
    - It isn't a *Vos* number
    - Phone number already assigned
    - Client can't be assigned any more numbers

1.1.3 Input/Output Parameters

- Input
  - `clientNif` – The nif of the client to assign a number to
  - `phoneNumber` – The phone number to be assigned
  - `clients` – The set of *Vos* clients managed by `ClientManager`
- Output
  - `client` – The updated client, if a number was assigned successfully

1.1.4 Categories & Choices

Parameter	Category	Choices
`clientNif`	*Vos* client (w/ $\#numbers$ phone numbers)	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$
		$\#numbers = 5$ (MAX)
	Not a *Vos* client	`clientNif` $\in [10^8, 10^9[$
	Invalid nif	`clientNif` $\notin [10^8, 10^9[$
`phoneNumber`	*Vos* phone number	Free (Unassigned)
		Not free (Assigned)
	Not a *Vos* number	`phoneNumber` $\in [10^8, 10^9[$
	Invalid number	`phoneNumber` $\notin [10^8, 10^9[$
`clients`	n-elements	$n = 0$ (Empty)
		$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$ (Not empty)

Table 1: Set of `assignPhoneNumber`'s input parameters broken into categories, accompanied by test case choices

1.1.5 Constraints

- Empty `clients` list precludes the assignment of a `phoneNumber` to a client (which, since the list is empty, mustn't exist)
- Assigning an invalid `phoneNumber`, one that doesn't belong to *Vos* or one that is already assigned is the same for any kind of client

1.1.6 Test Cases

	Choices			**Expected Result**	
TC	`clientNif`	`phoneNumber`	`clients`	**Exception**	`client`
1	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	Free	$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$	NO	$\#numbers \in]1, 5]$
2	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	Not free	$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$	YES	—
3	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	$\in [10^8, 10^9[$	$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$	YES	—
4	$\#numbers \in [1, 5[$	$\notin [10^8, 10^9[$	$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$	YES	—
5	$\#numbers = 5$	Free	$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$	YES	—
6	$\in [10^8, 10^9[$	Free	$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$	YES	—
7	$\notin [10^8, 10^9[$	Free	$n \in [1, \text{MAX}]$	YES	—

Table 2: Set of reduced test cases for the `assignPhoneNumber` method after constraints are applied

1.2 `computeBill` method

The responsibility of `computeBill` method is to determine the value to pay for a client taking into account all communications made by the client through all of his registered mobile phones

1.2.1 Test Pattern – Combinational Function Test

1.2.2 Decision Tree

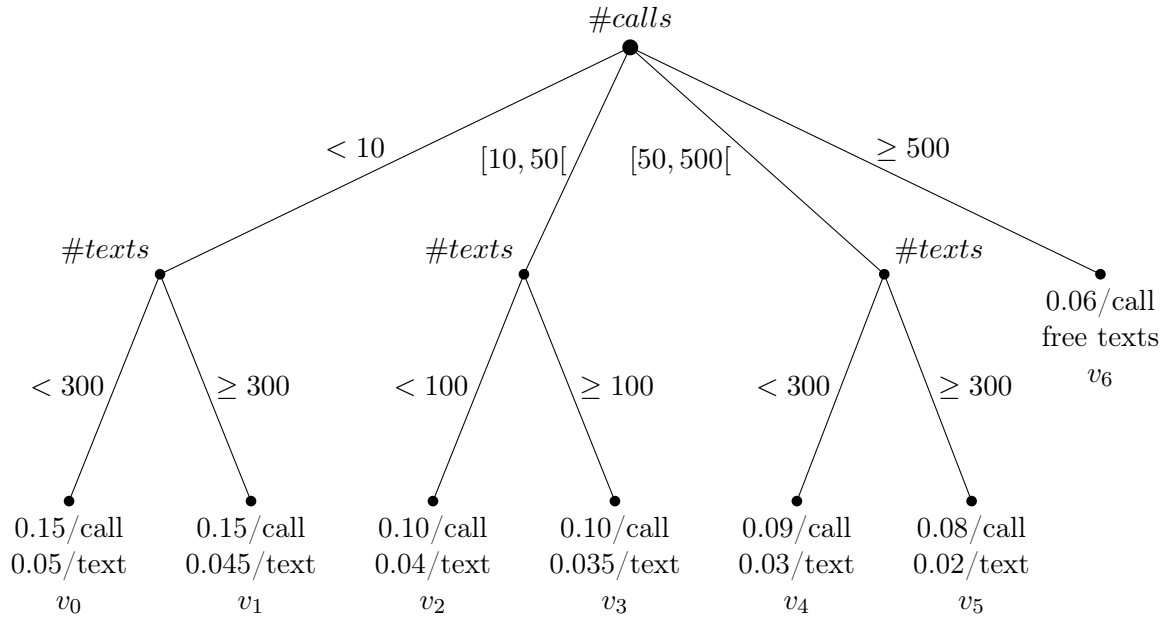

Figure 1: Decision tree describing the output given by `computeBill` based on the number of texts sent and calls made by the client

1.2.3 Domain Matrices

v_0			**Test Cases**			
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	—	1	—	2
#calls	< 10	ON	10			
		OFF		9		
	Typical	IN			8	7
#texts	< 300	ON			300	
		OFF				299
	Typical	IN	147	204		
Expected Result			v_3	11.55	v_1	16.00

Table 3: v_0 domain matrix

v_1			Test Cases			
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	—	3	4	—
#calls	< 10	ON	10			
		OFF		9		
	Typical	IN			6	5
#texts	≥ 300	ON			300	
		OFF				299
	Typical	IN	320	400		
Expected Result			v_3	19.35	14.40	v_0

Table 4: v_1 domain matrix

v_2			Test Cases					
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	5	—	—	6	—	7
#calls	≥ 10	ON	10					
		OFF		9				
	< 50	ON			50			
		OFF				49		
	Typical	IN					22	35
#texts	< 100	ON					100	
		OFF						99
	Typical	IN	48	20	33	15		
Expected Result			2.92	v_0	v_4	5.50	v_3	7.46

Table 5: v_2 domain matrix

v_3			Test Cases					
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	8	—	—	9	10	—
#calls	≥ 10	ON	10					
		OFF		9				
	< 50	ON			50			
		OFF				49		
	Typical	IN					12	44
#texts	≥ 100	ON					100	
		OFF						99
	Typical	IN	148	220	333	414		
Expected Result			6.18	v_0	v_5	15.49	4.70	v_2

Table 6: v_3 domain matrix

v_4			**Test Cases**					
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	11	—	—	12	—	13
#calls	≥ 50	ON	50					
		OFF		49				
	< 500	ON			500			
		OFF				499		
	Typical	IN					142	51
#texts	< 300	ON					300	
		OFF						299
	Typical	IN	240	189	98	10		
Expected Result			11.70	v_3	v_6	45.21	v_5	13.56

Table 7: v_4 domain matrix

v_5			**Test Cases**					
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	14	—	—	15	16	—
#calls	≥ 50	ON	50					
		OFF		49				
	< 500	ON			500			
		OFF				499		
	Typical	IN					200	60
#texts	≥ 300	ON					300	
		OFF						299
	Typical	IN	314	500	616	404		
Expected Result			10.28	v_3	v_6	48.00	22.00	v_4

Table 8: v_5 domain matrix

v_6			**Test Cases**	
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	17	—
#calls	≥ 500	ON	500	
		OFF		499
Expected Result			30.00	v_4/v_5

Table 9: v_6 domain matrix

2 Class-Scope Tests

2.1 `Client` class

Each client of *Vos* has a name (with a minimal length of 5) and by its social security number (designated as nif). This number is a unique identifier in *Vos*. A client can have several phone numbers managed by *Vos* (between 1 and 5). Each client can associate a mobile phone to each of his assigned phone numbers.

Each client can register in the system a given amount of phone number of *friends*. The maximum number of phone number a client can register is equal to three times the number of phone numbers plus five.

2.1.1 Test Pattern – Non-Modal Class Test

2.1.2 Class Invariant

Client variables	
Variable	**Type**
`name`	`String`
`nif`	`int`
`numbers`	`List<Integer>`
`friends`	`List<Integer>`

Table 10: `Client` class' variables and their respective types

Domain restrictions

- `name.length()` ≥ 5
- `nif` $\in [10^8, 10^9[$
- `numbers.size()` $\in [1, 5]$
- `friends.size()` $\leq 3 \times$ `numbers.size()` $+ 5$

The logical conjunction of all of these restrictions makes up the Class Invariant

2.1.3 On and Off points

Boundary	**ON**	**OFF**
`name.length()` ≥ 5	5	4
`nif` $\geq 10^8$	10^8	$10^8 - 1$
`nif` $< 10^9$	10^9	$10^9 - 1$
`numbers.size()` ≥ 1	1	0
`numbers.size()` < 5	5	4
`friends.size()` $\leq 3n$[1] $+ 5$	$3n + 5$	$3n + 6$

Table 11: On and Off points for the `Client` class' invariant boundaries

[1] `numbers.size()`

2.1.4 Domain Matrix

Boundary			Test Cases											
Variable	**Condition**	**Type**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
`name.length()`	≥ 5	ON	5											
		OFF		4										
	Typical	IN			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
`nif`	$\geq 10^8$	ON			10^8									
		OFF				$10^8 - 1$								
	$< 10^9$	ON					10^9							
		OFF						$10^9 - 1$						
	Typical	IN	$10^8 + 1$	$10^8 + 2$					$10^8 + 3$	$10^8 + 4$	$10^8 + 5$	$10^8 + 6$	$10^8 + 7$	$10^8 + 8$
`numbers.size()`	≥ 1	ON							1					
		OFF								0				
	< 5	ON									5			
		OFF										4		
	Typical	IN	2	3	4	3	2	3					4	3
`friends.size()`	$\leq 3n + 5$	ON											17	
		OFF												15
	Typical	IN	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Expected Result			Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N

Table 12: `Client` class test cases

2.2 `Mobile` class

A mobile phone can make and receive calls and send and receive texts. A mobile phone can be turned on or off (and in this case it cannot make calls, send texts and receive calls nor texts). It has two modes (*friend* and *silent*) that can be enabled or disabled.

2.2.1 Test Pattern – Modal Class Test

2.2.2 Finite State Machine

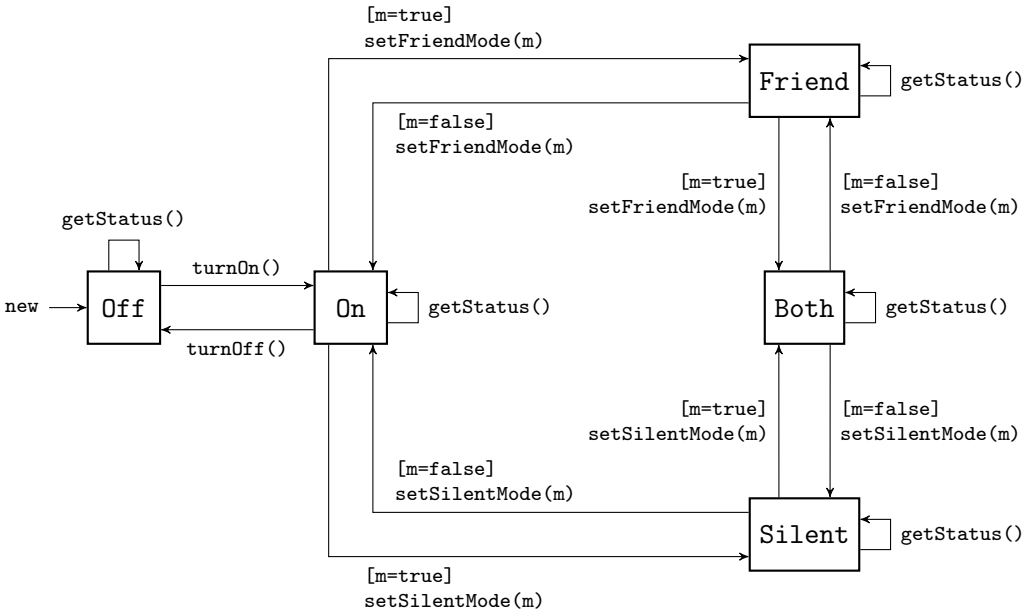

Figure 2: `Mobile` class state machine, representing the class' states and transitions between them

2.2.3 Transition Tree

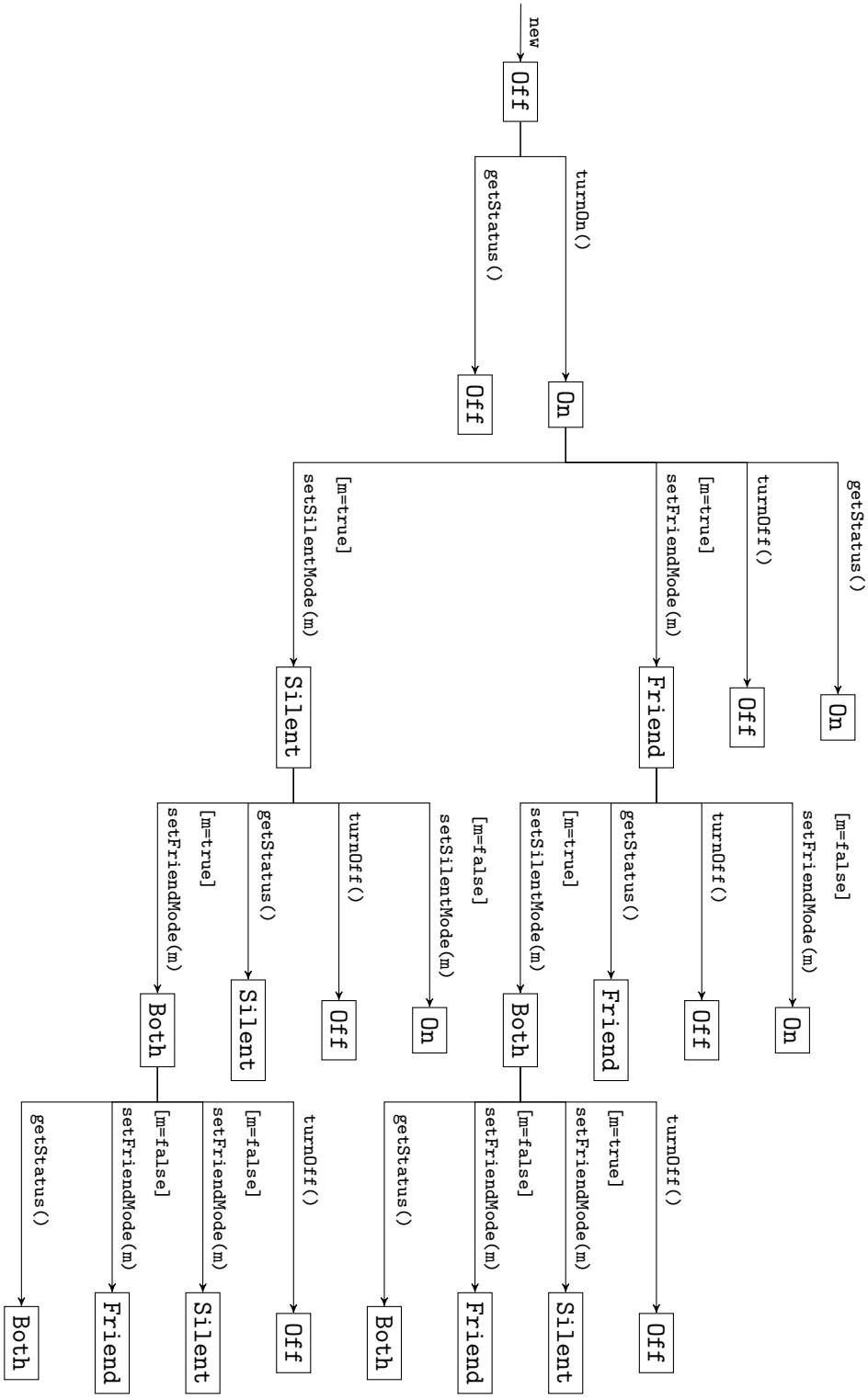

Figure 3: `Mobile` class transition tree. Sneak paths are not represented

2.2.4 Conformance Test Suite

TC	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Next State	Exception
1	new	—	—	—	—	Off	NO
2	new	turnOn()	—	—	—	On	NO
3	new	getStatus()	—	—	—	Off	NO
4	new	turnOn()	getStatus()	—	—	On	NO
5	new	turnOn()	turnOff()	—	—	Off	NO
6	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	—	—	Friend	NO
7	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=false] setFriendMode(m)	—	On	NO
8	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	turnOff()	—	Off	NO
9	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	getStatus()	—	Friend	NO
10	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	—	Both	NO
11	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	turnOff()	Off	NO
12	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=false] setFriendMode(m)	Silent	NO
13	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=false] setSilentMode(m)	Friend	NO
14	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	getStatus()	Both	NO
15	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	—	—	Silent	NO
16	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=false] setSilentMode(m)	—	On	NO
17	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	turnOff()	—	Off	NO
18	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	getStatus()	—	Silent	NO
19	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	—	Both	NO
20	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	turnOff()	Off	NO
21	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=false] setFriendMode(m)	Silent	NO
22	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	[m=false] setSilentMode(m)	Friend	NO
23	new	turnOn()	[m=true] setSilentMode(m)	[m=true] setFriendMode(m)	getStatus()	Both	NO

Table 13: `Mobile` class conformance test suite